

THE DOLLAR WEEKLY BULLETIN.

ROSS & ROSER, Publishers.

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THE BULLETIN.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY

ROSS & ROSER,

Editors and Proprietors.

MAYSVILLE, THURSDAY MARCH 26

BABIE BELL.

"If she had lived, I think she could have been Lilies without and roses within!"—MARVEL.

Have you not heard the poet tell
How came the dainty Babie Bell
Into this world of ours?

The gates of Heaven were left ajar:
With folded hands and dreamy eyes,
Wandering out of Paradise,
She saw this planet like a star,
Hung in the purple depths of even—

It is to love so pure to end
O'er which the white-winged Angels go,
Bearing the holy Dead to heaven.

She touched a bridge of flowers—those feet
So light, they did not bend the bells
Of the celestial asphodels!

They fell like dew upon the flowers,
And all the air grew strangely sweet!
And thus came dainty Babie Bell
Into this world of ours.

II.

She came and brought delicious May;
The swallows built beneath the eaves;
The sunlight in and out the leaves,
The robins went the live long day;
The lily sung its noiseless bell;

And o'er the porch the trembling vine
Seems bending low in the glow of wine!

How sweetly, softly, twilight falls!
O, earth was full of singing birds,

And happy spring-time flowers,
When the dainty Babie Bell

Came to this world of ours!

III.

O Babie, dainty Babie Bell—
How fair she grew every day to day!

What woman-nature filled her eyes,
What poetry within them lay!

Those deep and tender twilight eyes,
So full of meaning, pure and bright

As if she yet stood in the light!

Of those open gates of Paradise!

And we loved Babie more and more:

O never in our hearts before—

We felt a link between—

This real world and that unseen—

The land beyond the morn!

And for the love of those dear eyes,

For love of her whom God led forth,

(The mother's being ceased on earth—

When Babie came from Paradise)—

For love of Him who smote our lives,

And woke the chords of joy and pain,

We said Sweet Christ!—our hearts bent down

Like violets after rain.

IV.

And now the orchards, which in June
Were white and rosy in their bloom—

Filling the crystal veins of air—

With gentle pulses of perfume—

Were rich in Antaeus' strength of bone:

The sunbeams shone in golden beams;

The birds sweet-sang in the shell;

The soft-cheeked peaches blushed and fell!

The grapes were purpling in the grape—

And time wrought just as rich a change

In little Babie Bell!

Her tiny form more perfect grew;

And in her features we could trace,

In softened curves, her mother's face!

Her angel nature ripened too;

We thought her lovely, safty now—

Around her pale, angelic brow

We saw a slender ring of flame!

V.

God's hand had taken away the seal!

Which held the power of her speech:

And it gave her a few strange words

Whose meaning lay beyond our reach,

She never was child to us,

We never had her being's key!

She was Christ's self in purity!

VI.

At last he came, the messenger,

The messenger from unseen lands:

And what did dainty Babie Bell?

She only croos'd her little hands,

She only look'd more meek and fair!

We parted back hersilken hair;

White buds, like scented flakes of snow—

Death's bride arrayed in flowers!

And thus went dainty Babie Bell

Out of this world of ours!

THE YAZOO PASS EXPEDITION.—A special

dispatch to the Chicago Tribune from Memphis, 18th, says:

"Intelligence from the Yazoo Pass expe-

dition, on Saturday, has been received. The

fleet consisted of the Chillicothe, DeKalb,

five small gunboats from the Mosquito fleet,

and eighteen transports. The Chillicothe

being in advance, discovered a rebel battery

of five heavy guns, at Greenwood, at the

confluence of the Tallahatchie and Yalla-

busha Rivers, and immediately commenced

an attack on the battery. The fight was

discontinued at dark. It was renewed the

next morning (Friday) by the Chillicothe,

and continued during the day. One of the

enemy's guns was dismounted. The Chil-

licothe received sixty-four shots, one of which

entered a port-hole, killing three and

wounding fourteen.

On Saturday morning only a few shots

were fired, owing to the scarcity of ammu-

nition on the Chillicothe. Besides the Green-

wood battery, it is reported that the enemy

have strongly fortified Yazoo City and Man-

chester.

The fleet at last accounts was three miles

miles above the junction of the Tallahatchie

and Yallabusha Rivers, two hundred miles

from Helena, and one hundred and fifty

miles from Yazoo City."

The number of hogheads of leaf-to-

broke sold in warehouse in this city since

the beginning of the season, Nov. 18, 1862,

to date, was fourteen thousand six hundred

and forty-six hogheads.—Lou. Jour.

HARRY WATSON, OR OUR CLASS.

A REMINISCENCE OF THE PAST.

"We are growing old! how the thought will rise
When a glance is backward cast,
To some well remembered spot, that lies
In the dimness of the past."

There was no one more universally beloved by his schoolmates, and admired by the inhabitants of our country village than Harry Watson. There was a becoming modesty about his manners, a refinement about his ways, a suavity in his disposition, a benevolence in his heart, and a warmth of affection in his bosom, which won for him the esteem of the young and old. Seldom, if ever, was Harry Watson seen arraigned as a prisoner for a misdemeanor before the old George Clark, the village schoolmaster; and everywhere he was held up as a worthy example for imitation by the parents of his school-mates, and by old George Clark, who with emphasis would often exclaim that Harry Watson would become a great man yet. Yet no one was more sprightly in the play or fond of amusement than Harry.

Harry Watson was the only son of a poor widow, who was compelled through necessity to gain her livelihood by her needle. His father had died when he was yet but a child, and had been one of the most influential as well as affluent men in the village. At his death he left all his earthly possessions to his bereaved wife; but she enjoyed them with great difficulty, as she had to support herself and her husband.

Six months had passed away, and then we find Harry Watson in the laboratory of an American Artist in the beautiful city of Naples—himself already promising aspirant of the art. The friends of Harry had not heard of him since he left, and many were predictions as to his fate. Years sped and still our comrade did not return. One by one my youthful companions were leaving their homesteads, and at last it came my turn. I bid farewell to my relatives, kissed the brows of the village girls, shook the last remnant of the relics of that old group of seven, and was myself a wanderer in the world—an aspirant after honor and station.

Five long years had passed into eternity, and I had wandered far over the world,—had grown to manhood—but still in my distant home I had heard nothing from my old school-mate.

It was a bright May morning as when Harry Watson left his native place, that the same old village coach came rattling up the road. It stopped in front of the residence of widow Watson and a gay-dressed gentleman, perhaps some two-and-twenty years old, descended from it. His heavy moustache gave him a foreign appearance; yet he was remarkably handsome. He knocked at the humble door, and an old man of years and wrinkles opened and bade him enter.

I believe you do not recollect me sir.

The old man gazed for a moment upon the stranger—it was but for a moment for he tottered towards him, grasped him warmly by the hand, and said:

Why, Harry Watson, is it you? How glad I am to see you. We thought you were dead—we had heard nothing from you since you bid adieu to old Greenville town.

That is strange, for I have written home and supposed you had all departed; for I never received an answer.

That is strange, muttered old George Clark, the village school master for he indeed it was, and the mysterious stranger was none other than Harry Watson himself.

But my mother, where is she? anxiously inquired Harry.

The old man's head fell upon his breast—a tear fell from his eye, and he spoke not.

Speak my dear old friend, where is my mother!

I fear to tell you, faltered the old man.

Prepare yourself; my noble boy, for I have

nothing to tell you but that your mother is dead!

She lies in you grave-yard!

Dead!

She is no more, Harry.

And Harry wept—wept that his long an-

ticipated joy—the happy moment when he

should meet his dear old mother again; had

But Clara—what of her.

A smile played around the old man's countenance.

She lives—and lives for Harry Watson!

Thank God! that my Clara is yet alive.

Happy was the meeting of Harry and his

loved Clara, and in his joy he almost forgot

the grief of his mother had occasioned.

Soon it was sounded through the vil-

lage that Harry had returned, and many

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THE WAR NEWS.

The telegraphic dispatches we copy elsewhere embody the substance of the news of the past week, except of minor operations some of which we note below. The fight at Mt. Sterling on last Sunday resulted in the surrender of 200 Federals to the Rebel force under Col. Cluke, who is said to have destroyed all the wagons and government property he could carry off. The houses burned were those from whence the Federals fired on the Rebels. Cluke paroled the privates and retired toward Owingsville, apprehending Federal reinforcements from Winchester, carrying with him or sending off elsewhere, the Federal officers captured. It is since rumored that the Federal reinforcements pursued Cluke and that a skirmish took place on the road to Owingsville, but still later accounts report that some 2500 rebel cavalry had arrived and repossessed Mt. Sterling, having a very heavy force in the rear coming in to their support. We hear, also, that many citizens of Mt. Sterling and neighborhood, left home and went to Paris and other points—that it was apprehended Paris would be attacked by an overpowering force and the Federal troops there retired to Lexington—and the town put under martial law. We suspect there is much exaggeration in all these reports. In the fight at Mt. Sterling two young men of Mason county were unfortunate, Simon Curtis killed, and William Weedon received a flesh wound in his leg.

A rumor reached here yesterday that a rebel force had captured the town of Danville, but we learned no particulars.

Gen. Sumner on his way to supersede Curtis in command of the Department of the West, sickened and died in New York state. Burnside has been assigned to command in this Department, in place of Wright, and has reached Cincinnati.

It is asserted in some papers, but we think with little probability, that Lee's army are retiring from the Rappahannock towards Richmond.

Reports have been ripe of field operations between Rosecrans' forces and the rebels, (but they lack confirmation) in which the former was forced to retire towards Kentucky, exposing Nashville to capture by the latter. We suspect this, as well as the reported defeat of Jno. Morgan to be an exaggeration. But we give the current news for what it may be worth, referring for other matters not noticed here to the dispatches we print in other columns.

Highly Interesting Letter from Fernando Wood, of New York.

From the New York Correspondence of the Philadelphia Enquirer.

Ex-Mayor, now Congressman Wood, is out with another peace manifesto:

At a meeting held at Stamford Connecticut, on Tuesday evening last, I said that propositions for an armistice or peace had been submitted to the President on the 12th of December last, which, had they been accepted, would have terminated this war by the first of April, upon a basis satisfactory to the people North and South. In referring to this statement, you ask:

Who made these propositions for an armistice or peace, the adoption of which Mr. Wood pretends to believe would have settled the matter? By All-fools' day?—Were they made by Davis and his fellow-rebels? If so, how does Mr. Wood know anything about them? Has he been in secret correspondence with the enemy? Or were they made by some of the anti-war men here? If so, who authorized them? And what are the terms of the propositions from which Mr. Wood hopes so much? If they are honorable to the nation—if they are such as patriotic Americans ought to favor—why not make them public at once?

To which I say, in reply, that the statement referred to was made by me deliberately, with a full and personal knowledge of the facts, and that I am constrained from the publicity of them only by the request of one of the principal officers of the Government. When this interdiction shall be withdrawn, I will cheerfully gratify your curiosity.

Very respectfully, &c.

FERNANDO WOOD.

March 11, 1863

We hope Mr. Wood will publish the position, as well as the name of the principal officer of the Government.

The Amount of the Appropriations Made by the Last Congress.

The amount of the appropriations made by the last Congress were over twenty-two hundred million of dollars. A writer, who is well versed in arithmetic, makes the following calculation upon it:

By merely hearing or reading that amount we get but a faint idea of its vast magnitude. If this enormous sum lay before a man in silver dollars, and he could count one dollar every second of time for twelve hours every day, it would take him nearly one hundred and fifty years to count it. In silver it would require about one hundred and fifty thousand horses to draw it. In ten-dollar 'green-backs,' placed end to end, it would reach more than around this globe; in five dollar 'green-backs' it would reach more than twice around, and in one-dollar 'green-backs' it would reach eleven times around the world.

President Lincoln, when informed that Gen. Stoughton had been captured by the rebels at Fairfax, is reported to have said that he did not mind the loss of the 'Brigadier' as much as he did the loss of the horses; 'for,' said he, 'I can make a much better Brigadier in five minutes, but the horses cost a hundred and twenty-five dollars apiece.'—Eagle.

Threatened Rupture of the Union Party in Kentucky.

The Louisville *Democrat*, an able organ of the Union party in Kentucky, is dissatisfied with the action of the late State Convention in Louisville. It dryly and tartly says:

"Our readers have the proceedings of the Convention before them, and can form their own judgment. We have not room for ours this morning, except to say that we are of opinion, from all the indications, that this Union train is on the wrong track, and is not running toward the desired end. The present is a good station to get off at before a break down."

The editor of the *Democrat*, Col. Harney, is a member of the Kentucky Legislature, representing the County of Jefferson, and was talked of as a candidate for Governor. It is a very plain inference from his paragraph above, that he will not support the ticket nominated by his party; in other words, that irreconcilable differences have split his party and he will be the leader of one of its divisions. We have learned through another channel that he has declared at least that he will not support Bell for Governor. The indications of a spirited controversy between the *Democrat* and *Journal*, are very palpable.

In the canvass for Governor in 1860, running as the Union candidate against Magoffin, Democrat, Bell, though he had been previously recognized as a gradual emancipationist, became professedly a strong pro-slavery man, and the greatest feature of his stump-speeches was his advocacy of a Congressional slave code. To this, Harney, then a Douglas Democrat, was intensely opposed. Now, it seems,—*tempora mutantur et nos mutamur in illis*—the times are changed, and we are changed with them.—Bell seems to have returned to his first love, and is now in the ranks of those who, though they may disclaim approval of the Abolition policy of Lincoln's administration, nevertheless uphold and support him in carrying it out, by voting him men, money, arms and other means; while Harney seems

to have become a pro-slavery advocate and strongly opposes Lincoln's policy. Both, however, favor the prosecution of the war for the suppression of the rebellion; and therefore any professed disapproval by either, of Lincoln's abolition policy, is logically inconsistent; for they know well it is only by war that Lincoln hopes to carry out his abolition policy. Well, we shall soon see what will come of this threatened split in the party. The discussions, we foresee will be lively, piquant, interesting and edifying. We shall perhaps deem it proper to keep our readers informed of the progress of the feud; but as none of our funeral, we do not expect to be one of the weeping mourners of the procession.

Great Exhibition of Tobacco for Premiums for 1863.

The Kentucky State Agricultural Society will give the following premiums on tobacco to be exhibited in the different warehouses in Louisville, on the 27th of May:

Best hhd manufacturing leaf	\$100
Second best hhd manufacturing leaf	50
Third best hhd manufacturing leaf	25
Second hhd shipping leaf	100
Third best hhd shipping leaf	50
Best hhd cutting leaf	100
Second best hhd cutting leaf	50
Third best hhd cutting leaf	25
Best hhd cigar leaf	100
Second best hhd cigar leaf	50
Third best hhd cigar leaf	25

To the lady in whose name is entered the best hhd leaf tobacco (without regard to the classification,) a coffee and tea set of plated silverware, valued at 125 To the owner of the best ten hhd leaf tobacco a coffee set, plated silver ware, valued at 150 To the owner of the 2d best ten hhd leaf tobacco 75 To the owner of the 3d best ten hhd leaf tobacco 40 To the owner of the best five hhd leaf tobacco, a coffee set, silver plated ware, valued at 100 To the owner of the 2d best five hhd leaf tobacco 60 To the owner of the 3d best five hhd leaf tobacco 30 To the owner of the best three hhd leaf tobacco 75 To the owner of the 2d best three hhd leaf tobacco 40 To the owner of the 3d best three hhd leaf tobacco 25 To the owner of the best priz'd hhd E. L. BRADFORD, President.

Elect Lincoln.

Elect Lincoln, and we shall have a good time. Elect Lincoln, and there shall be plenty of work and high wages. Elect Lincoln, and the expenses of the government will be reduced. Elect Lincoln, and if the South secede we will send a few regiments of wide awakes down there and whip them out in thirty days. Elect Lincoln; and there shall be plenty of money.

Elect Lincoln, and we will have honesty and reform—Elect Lincoln, and we will bring the government back to the policy of our fathers.—Lincoln was elected, and we have plenty of work such as wading in blood to the knees, digging graves for our young men, and taking care of the maimed, wounded, widows and orphans. The pay, however, is not so good, when soldiers are drafted and forced to work for \$13 per month in paper money which is worth only half its face.

Lincoln was elected, the South seceded, and instead of sending down wide awakes, they draft in Pennsylvania and let the abolition wide awakes of Massachusetts go free. Lincoln is elected, and we have paper and rags for currency, and billions of debt. Lincoln is elected, and instead of economy and reform, we have had stealing, and wholesale plunder, unheard of in any age of the world. Lincoln is elected, and instead of coming to any policy of our fathers, we are coming to taxation, national bankruptcy, and unmistakable ruin.—Carlsbad Advertiser.

'CAPITAL.'—The Poughkeepsie Press says: 'The best capital for a young man is a capital young wife.' It is, at least, a sort of capital that is generally 'productive'—a point always considered safe in making investments.

Union State Convention.

A large body of delegates from nearly every county in the State met at Louisville, on the 18th to nominate candidates for Governor and other general State officers.—Charles A. Marshall, of Mason, was chosen President of the Convention.

The full ticket comprises the following names:

For Governor—Joshua F. Bell, of Boyle.

For Lt. Governor—Richard T. Jacobs, of Oldham.

For Attorney General—John M. Harlan, of Franklin.

For Treasurer—James H. Garrard, of Franklin.

For Register of the Land Office—J. A. Dawson, of Hart.

For Auditor—Thomas S. Page, of Franklin.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction—Rev. Daniel Stevenson, of Franklin.

The platform constructed for the party, is as follows:

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE CONVENTION.

Hon. Zach. Wheat, as chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, presented to the Convention the following resolutions, stating that while each and every resolution did not obtain the entire approval of each member of the Committee, yet they were the result of much deliberation, and the best that could be arrived at.

Hon. Curtis F. Burnam was requested to read them to the Convention, which he did as follows:

Resolved, That this Convention approve and endorse the principles involved in the joint resolutions upon Federal affairs, adopted by the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, at its late session, and hereby re-affirm the same as follows:

Resolved, That our institutions are assailed by an armed rebellion on one side which can only be met by the sword; and on the other by unconstitutional acts of Congress, and startling usurpations of power by the Executive, which we have seen by experiment can be corrected by the ballot box.

Resolved, That it is the duty of the Federal and State Governments to take timely and energetic steps for the defense of the soil of Kentucky against invasion, and her people from further plunder and ruin by rebel raids, and we earnestly invoke their attention to the subject, at the same time calling upon all the citizens of the State to second every effort in this behalf.

Resolved, That our thanks are due, and are hereby tendered, to our gallant soldiers in the field for the brave and devoted manner in which they have hitherto upheld the ancient renown of Kentucky, and bid them God speed in the noble work of defending the honor of our flag and preserving the constitution and Union, assuring them of our cordial support, united and unflinching support, and the praise of a grateful country; that the people of the world may rest assured, Kentucky will submit to such a despotism when she has no power to resist it.

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Resolved, That this General Assembly declares that the power which has recently been assumed by the President of the United States, whereby, under the guise of military necessity, he has proclaimed and extended martial law over States where war did not exist, and has suspended the writ of habeas corpus, is unwarranted by the Constitution, and its tendency is to subordinate civil to military authority, and to subvert constitutional and free government.

Resolved, That this General Assembly makes the following minority report, which was requested to be recorded upon the minutes of the Convention:

I am compelled to dissent from the majority in reference to the first resolution reported, but, as to all the others, I most heartily concur. M. M. BENTON.

The resolutions being adopted, on motion of Hon. John B. Huston, the Chairman was directed to appoint a State Executive Committee, to be located in the city of Louisville.

Mr. M. M. Benton, of the committee, made the following minority report, which was requested to be recorded upon the minutes of the Convention:

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Mr

THE BULLETIN.

OFFICE—Second Street, Opposite Cadwallader's Photograph Gallery.

MAYSVILLE, - - - MARCH 26

Persons wishing the Bulletin, must pay for it in advance. We are compelled to adopt this course in justice to ourselves. Our terms are only One Dollar per year.

Rebel deserters report that seven thousand men are stationed at Mobile under General Buckner. Three steam gunboats, a cutter and a ram are in the harbor, and two or three of the forts have been ironclad. Several new vessels are in course of construction and nearly completed, one of them a fifty-gun frigate. The channel has been blocked up by sunken vessels.

DEATH OF REBEL GENERALS—Monroe Parsons, a general in Bragg's army, died recently of wounds received in the battle of Hartsville. The rebel Generals McDonald and Wilmer, have also died of wounds received in that fight.

The steamer British Queen has arrived from Havana on the 14th, via Nassau; report that a rebel steamer arrived at Havana on the 14th from the coast of Florida, with 600 bales of cotton.

PROFITABLE LOYALTY.—It is asserted that one of the editors of the N. Y. Evening Post is making \$50,000 per annum as Navy Agent. His loyalty is profitable.

It is reported that when Gen. C. M. Clay sent to Gen. Halleck to ask him for a command, the latter replied tartly, "Your command? You are not fit to command anything, sir," and turned on his heel.

Editor of the Eagle:

SIR—You will oblige me by announcing to the people of Mason and Lewis counties, that I will address them on the subject of Kentucky's interests, on the second Monday of April next, at 11 o'clock, in Maysville. Respectfully, &c., M. P. MARSHALL,

Col. James B. Fry, Assistant Adjutant General United States Army, has been detailed as Provost Marshal General under the conscription act. All appointments of provost marshals heretofore made are revoked.

Gold. The premium on Gold in the last week declined, drooping from 54 to 50 and rallying to 51.

A dispatch states that the rebels attacked Newbern, North Carolina, on Friday last, and were defeated.

On Tuesday night, a major and a captain, with three or four privates, were captured by the rebels at Herndon's station, on the Alexandria and Loudoun railroad, 22 miles from Alexandria.

A press dispatch from the army of the Potomac states that the rebels are massed on the Federal right.

On Sunday last, about one o'clock, ten rebels under the notorious Tom Carey of Campbell county, passed through Germantown. About 5 o'clock a company of nine men under Sam Rice of Bracken, passed through the place in pursuit of them, the force was part of Reagan's Company of Home Guards, and two soldiers of the 10th Kentucky Cavalry, they passed out on the Washington pike, passing themselves as recruits for Marshall's army, by that means getting from the secesh of Mason, valuable information as to the whereabouts of the rebels under Carey. The Union forces came up with them near Howell's Shop—Carey and his men surrendered without a struggle.—Eagle.

We understand that Simon Doyle, living in Lewis county, had his barn destroyed by fire on last Saturday night.

Hon. Thomas E. Bramlett, of Adair county, has been appointed United States District Attorney for Kentucky, to fill the vacancy created by the recent death of the lamented James Harlan.

It is stated in official circles that Mr. Chase considers that upon the basis of the present legislation the war may be continued for ten years.

Prices at Cincinnati. No change in the last week, of material importance, except a dullness in Wheat, Breadstuffs and Provisions. The Cincinnati Gazette, says:

In our general markets, flour was dull at \$5 80@5 90 for superfine. There was no disposition to buy. Provisions dull. Mess pork is nominal at \$14 for new city, and prime tierce lard at 10c. A small lot of country sold at 9c. A moderate inquiry for bulk meats, with sales of shoulders at 4c loose. Groceries dull. Wheat dull, but not lower. Corn in active request, and holders are asking an advance of 1@2c. Oats firm at 69@70c in bulk, and 80@81c in sacks.

REMEDY FOR SMALL-POX.—The German Reformer Messenger has received a letter from a friend in China, which says a great discovery is reported to have been recently made by surgeon of the English Army in China, in the way of an effectual cure for small-pox. The mode of treatment is as follows: When the preceding fever is at its height, and just before the eruption appears, the chest is rubbed with croton oil and tartaric ointment. This causes the whole of the eruption to appear on that part of the body, to the relief of the rest. It also secures a full and complete eruption, and thus prevents the disease from attacking the internal organs. This is said to be now the established mode of treatment in the English Army in China, by general orders, and is regarded as a perfect success.

Dr. Roback's Scandinavian Remedies. Are you sick; no matter what organ is affected, depend upon it the blood, which is the food and sustenance of every organ, is full of corruption! My Scandinavian Blood Pills and Blood Purifier, break up the source of disease in the fluids of the body. Hence their quick and complete cures in dyspepsia, scrofula, eruptions, fits, tumors, nervousness, kidney complaints, piles, low fevers, debility, rheumatism, headache, want of sexual vigor, etc., etc. These remedies are astonishing the whole medical world. See advertisement.

DIED.

In Mount Carmel, Ky., March 16th 1863, after a brief illness of twenty-four hours, LUCY GRACE, daughter of Dr. W. G. and NANNIE J. BROWNS, in the fifth year of her age.

A hasty summons, a brief struggle at parting, and little Lucy slept. Bright as a morning in May; beaming with the soul of innocence and purity; radiant with health's warmest glow, death never chose a more shining mark. Terribly swift, terribly sure was the fatal shaft that laid her low. A faint, feeble sigh, a few words, the light faded from the tender eye of blue, one sigh at parting and all was still. Quietly, peacefully, as falls the tiny flake of snow; softly as creeps the mellow rays of a setting sun, the freed spirit of the child-angel passed from Earth to Heaven—from the arms of doting parents, to the bosom of her God.

The Spring time comes again; the little songsters warble a fresher and a sweeter lay; the bird upon the boughs of the trees, the flower of the rose, the leaf of the lily, for its wonted feast of roses.

But there will come no more, little Lucy. In a far off, happier clime, where winters come not, where summers never end, thou art blooming an exotic too rare for Earth—a thing of joy forever, eternal in the Heavens!

A. B. COCHRAN'S FAMILY GROCERY STORE, No 32, west-side Market st., GALTREATH'S OLD STAND, MAYSVILLE KY.

JUST received a large stock of Family and Assorted Groceries, such as Sugar, Syrup, Coffee, Tea, Mackerel, Fish, Nutmegs, Spices, Candies, Willow and Wooden Ware, Brooms, Tobacco, Cigars, &c. &c.

Having bought all my Goods for Cash, and my motto being "QUICKE SALES AND SMALL PROFITS," I can assure all who may give me a call, the cheapest Groceries in the city.

The best quality of COAL OIL always on hand and for sale at the lowest market price.

A. B. COCHRAN'S FIVE year Old Bourbon on tap, and the best of all kinds of Liquors constantly on hand. Maysville, Ky., March 19, 1863. A. B. C.

CHINA, GLASS AND QUEENSWARE!

HAVING purchased of S. C. PEACOE, his late Stock of CHINA, GLASS & QUEENSWARE, he will continue the business in the house formerly occupied by Peacock, Tolle & Holton.

We have on hand and are receiving a large and complete Stock of staple and fancy GOODS of every description. We keep constantly on hand a large and select assortment of French China Tea Sets, Casters, SILVER PLATED WARE, FINE TABLE CUTLERY, TEA WAITERS VASES, LOOKING GLASSES, and all articles of China and Glassware, all of which we offer at Cimelary prices for Cash.

We solicit your attention of Country Merchants and the public generally. Prompt attention given to all orders.

G. A. & J. E. McCARTHEY, Market Street, opposite Goddard House, Maysville, Ky., March 19, 1863.

JOHN A. SEATON, J. F. BRODRICK SEATON & BRODRICK WHOLESALE & RETAIL DRUGGISTS, AND DEALERS IN MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, &c. CORNER SECOND & COURT STS., Maysville, Ky.

General Order! Headquarters Emporium of Fashion!! BLUM & HECKINGER'S Great Western Clothing House!!!

ON AND AFTER THIS DATE, IF YOU would be in style be dressed in the LATEST FASHION, in every thing pertaining to a Gentleman's Outfit. Go to mar 26] BLUM & HECKINGER'S.

Come down in the center, That's what it means!

SADDLERY.

THE UNDERSIGNED IS NOW SITUATED so as to give his undivided attention to the Manufactury of every article connected with the SADDLE AND HARNESS TRADE!

He has now on hand and in process of making, a splendid assortment of Gentlemen's and Ladies' Saddles; Saddle Bows, Bridles, Harness, Brake and Sulky Harness; Wagons and Plow Gear; Rides, Rollers, with Racking, Port and Snaffle Bits; Waggon, Buggy, Coach, Sulkey and Riding Whips; Hog and Kipkin Collars; Horse Covers, suitable for all seasons; Leather, Web and Rope Halters; Worstled, Cotton and Hemp Girths; Red top and Iron Hames; Hames and Cart Harness; in short every thing usually kept in a Saddlery Establishment, which will be sold at Wholesale and Retail at low prices, to punctual dealers; 5 per cent off for cash.

All Repairing attended to at once, at my Old Stand on 2nd street, to find which, "Come down in the Center," between Market & Sutton.

T. K. RICKETTS. Maysville, March 26th, 1863.

MASON COUNTY FARM FOR SALE BY AUCTION!

I WILL OFFER FOR SALE BY AUCTION, On Monday the 6th day of April next (Being Circuit Court day,) before the Courthouse door, in the City of Maysville, about the hour of 2 o'clock, P. M., my farm lying in Mason County, Ky., three miles from Maysville, on the Flemingsburg Turnpike road, containing 145 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres of Superior Land, 25 in Wood—nearly all the remainder in Meadow, and all the best condition, at least 70 acres is superior Tobacco land, 40 of which are cleared but a few years. It is well watered, having on it several fine ponds and never failing Springs. More than 2,400 Trees of Choicest Grafted and Budded Fruit, consisting of Apples, Peaches, Cherries and Plums, about 700 of them have been bearing for several years, and the remainder now old enough to bear. Also, one acre of Grape Vines, about 6 years old. There are on the premises 4 Frame Dwelling houses, 2 of them containing 6 rooms each, Kitchen, Smokehouse, Dairy, & one with Two Wings, an apartment above. There are also on the premises a Frame Horse Walk over 800 feet long and two stories high, capable of housing many acres of Tobacco. Also, a large Stone Mill, three stories high, with fine large double fired Boiler & Engine, &c., which will besold separately, or retained at the option of the purchaser. Also, a very great number of fine Lime Trees, many of the largest size. Also, a large Ice House within a few feet of a very fine Pond, near the Dwelling House. For the superior quality of the land I might refer to any one and every one who is acquainted with it. Application may be made to the subscriber on the premises.

MILTON TAYLOR.

Col. L. B. Gossen, Auctioneer.

[March 26, 1863-3w*]

Lands at a Bargain!

I HAVE IN MISSOURI, TWO TRACKS OF LAND—onlying in Mason County, containing 80 acres, near the junction of the Hannibal and St. Jo and the North Mo. R. R.—good Land and in fine neighborhood. Price \$300. Also, one tract of 160 acres near the Iowa line in Scotland County. Price \$200.

From the same in which these Lands are offered, and one having "Green Backs" can make a very profitable investment.

For particulars call and see me at the Shoe and Boot Store of S. S. Miner.

JNO. R. HULETT.

Maysville, Ky., March 26, 1863-1t

Negroes Wanted!

WANTED TO BUY TWO NEGRO BOYS, from 14 to 17 years of age; or two men from 35 to 40 years of age. The Negroes must be of good character and sound.

APPLY AT THIS OFFICE.

March 26, 1863-1m

Commercial.

MAYSVILLE MARKET.

THURSDAY, Mar. 26, 1863.

Sugar New Orleans, 14 to 15c.

MOLASSES—New Orleans, Bbls. 68c; Half Bbls. 72c.

COFFEE 35 to 40 with upward tendency.

WHEAT—Red \$1 15@2 20; White \$1 25.

Flour—Selling at from \$6.00 to \$6.75.

WHEAT—Market firm Nelson's extra selling at 45c.

Crush Sugar, 13c.

Gran " 13c.

Loaf " 13c.

Bacon—Sides 12c; Hams 6@8c; Shoulders 5 cents.

Lard—\$1 1/2 to 9c per lb.

Hemp—\$100 per ton.

TOBACCO—Selling at 10@15c lbs.

MACKEREL—Pounds, No. 2, \$12; Halfpounds, 75c, Quarters \$6.25.

SALT—\$1 bushel.

IRON—Bar Iron 24c; Nail Iron 6 1/2@8c; Horse Iron—

Nails—\$5 00 for 100.

RICE—9c per lb.

FEATHERS—87 cents lbs.

Established under City Ordinance in 1857.

WHEELER TOBACCO WAREHOUSE,

PHISTER & HOW, Prop'r's,

FOR THE INSPECTION AND SALE OF

LEAF TOBACCO,

No. 14 West Front St.,

Bet. Main & Walnut Sts.;

Near Steamboat Landing;

TOBACCO SOLD AT AUCTION OR PRIVATELY,

as Owners may desire.

AUCTIONS—TUESDAYS, Thursdays and

Saturdays. PRIVATE SALES EVERY DAY.

STORAGE TO SHIPPERS THREE MONTHS FREE.

ATTENTION given to selling Pork, Lard and

Flour. Consignments solicited. [Feb 26-1m]

MULLINS & HUNT'S

NEW

WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS STORE!

THE SUBSCRIBERS, LONG ESTAB-

LISHED in a large retail Dry Goods business

in Maysville, would call the attention of Coun-

try Merchants to their recent addition of an ex-

tensive Wholesale Department; which will be con-

ducted on a STRICTLY CASH PRINCI-

PLE.

I HAVE JUST OPENED A GRAIN,

CROPERY AND COMMISSION STORE in the

house formerly occupied by Jas. C. Brook-

er, north-eas Corner of Third & Market Sts.

I will pay the highest market price in cash

or WESTERN, EASTERN and BARLEY.

I have just received a full stock of Groceries,

Sugar, Molasses, Coffee

Old Folks.

Bless the old people? What should we do without them? Does not a man feel better and stronger in the battle of life for having a grey-headed old father and mother under the shelter of some brown-roofed house far away? Does the millionaire's heart leap half so high, at the sight of the pines and oranges that daily decorate his table, as he does when the barrel of red-streaked apples come from the country home—apples from the old side-hill orchard, carefully picked out by a spectacled mother, and directed, in a shaking hand, by the kindly old man? All those apples have a home and child-hood! What an event it is to the dwellers in brown stone mansions and marble-fronted palaces, to have the old folks come up from country on visit, with their old-fashioned ways, and antiquated snuff-colored garments, and horror of all new inventions and dangerous novelties! If the Cotton States shall become satisfied that they can do better out of the Union than in it, we insist on letting them go in peace.

I reiterated every word of this, as I have often reiterated it, with regard to the Pacific States and Territories. Let them present themselves at Washington next winter—next year—any time—saying: "We have deliberately arrived at the conclusion that we can do better in a Confederacy of our own than by remaining in the Union," and my response to them shall be, "Wayward sisters, depart in peace!" For I am one of those old-fashioned persons who cherish principles despite their obvious inconvenience; and one of my principles is that so clearly enunciated by Jefferson in our immortal Declaration of independence: Governments derive their just power from the consent of the governed.'

We should like to know whether the *Gazette* considers that treasonable language, and whether it thinks the Administration ought to suppress the *Tribune* for uttering it? Can it find any Democratic paper that has come out more flat-footed for separation? The *Gazette* can find the above extract in the *Tribune* of the 13th or 14th of March.

Life Illustrated.

The Right to Speak.

It is the ancient and undoubted prerogative of this people to canvass public measures and the merits of public men. It is a "home-bred right," a fireside privilege. It has even been enjoyed in every house, cottage and cabin in the nation. It is not to be drawn into controversy. It is an undoubtedly the right of breathing the air or walking on the earth. Belonging to the private life as a right, it belongs to the public life as a duty, and it is the last duty that those whose representative I am shall find me to abandon. Aiming at all times to be courteous and temperate in its use, except when the right itself is questioned, I shall place myself on the extreme boundary of my right, and bid defiance to any arm that would move me from my ground.

The high constitutional privilege I shall defend and exercise, within this House and in all places; in time of peace and at all times. Living I shall assert it and should leave no other inheritance to my children, by the blessing of God I will leave them the inheritance of free principles, and the example of a manly, independent and constitutional defense of them.—Daniel Webster.

How to Make an Asparagus Bed.
Now is the time to prepare to raise this most delicious and productive vegetable.

Select a dry spot of good, rich, garden ground; and if it can have a southern exposure and be protected from north winds, so much the better. Lay off the bed five feet wide, and as long as desired; spade up the earth one spade deep, and throw it around the sides of the bed; then spade up another spade deep in the same bed, and cast off the earth, unless it also is good rich garden earth. Fill up the bed then with the earth first thrown out, and with any other good rich garden soil, incorporated with well rotted manure of any kind, until the bed is raised about a foot above the adjacent level. Rake off the bed smooth on top, and lay it off into checks six inches square each way, and put down, at each check a root, not over two years old; then cover the whole bed about four inches deep with good, rich, light, well rotted manure of any kind. It is better to prepare the materials, and have them convenient, before the bed is begun. The next fall or spring, add about six inches of rich earth as above. Let the plants grow two years before cutting, keeping the bed clean of all weeds.—Yeoman.

It is ascertained to be a practice among dishonest army paymasters, to conceal from the soldiers the dates when they are likely to be in funds, in order that a set of rascally brokers may be "run in" on them, to cash their orders, in advance, at a ruinous discount. This villainy has been performed even when the paymaster has been in receipt of his funds from the department, and the soldiers have been thus cruelly plundered of large amounts, which would otherwise have gone to the relief of their families. The police of the army should ferret out this crime, and when the perpetrators are detected, they ought to be severely punished.

The above is from the Dubuque Times. Yet, when its friends have stolen indiscriminately of friend and foe, come back, it alludes to them as "that eminent patriot," &c., and "that true loyalist." The only villainy the Times denounces is that which it can not see.—Dubuque (Iowa) Herald.

FRAUDS.—There is no end to the frauds practiced upon the Government. Last year enough was brought to light to astound the world. Their insignificance, compared with subsequent operations, has committed them to oblivion.—Gov. Morgan's brother only made \$100,000 in two months for Government services; Gen. Butler's brother was nearly a year in making his few millions; but Hall, of Baltimore, agent for Col. Bolger, Assistant Quartermaster-General, and John Tucker, Assistant Secretary of War, have done the same in one transaction.—For the Banks' expedition, Hall chartered the Government 18 vessels that cost the sum of \$65,238, at the rate of \$345,655 per annum, an annual profit of 325 per cent. Hall's profit were millions, as the number of vessels chartered by him was two hundred and seventy-four. Probably these profits were shared by officers of Government.—Weekly Zanesville Aurora.

A RECENT REPORT.—An exchange relates a good anecdote of a chap who is on board of a man-of-war. When the iron-clad was just going into action, the soldier was on his knees. An officer sternly asked him if he was afraid. "No, I was praying," was the response. "Well, what were you praying for?" continued the officer. "Praying that the enemy's bullets may be distributed the same as the prize money—principally among the officers," was the quick and ready retort.

A Government that Rests Upon the Consent of the Governed.

A few months since the *Gazette* denounced as "treasonable" an article in the *Enquirer*, which set out with the proposition enunciated in the Declaration of American Independence, that "governments derive their just power from the consent of the governed." We believe it called for our suppression on that account. Our object in reviving this reminiscence is to invite the *Gazette's* attention to the following extract from the pen of the ablest Republican editor in the United States, Horace Greeley, of the New York Tribune. In a late number of that paper—which the *Gazette* follows as its file reader—it says, in reply to Thurloe Wood:

"If the Cotton States shall become satisfied that they can do better out of the Union than in it, we insist on letting them go in peace. We can't smile when they blow out the gas, and sit as far as possible from the furnace registers for fear they should burst, and start every time the speaking tubes are used, and regard the water-pipes as fearful and wonderful things. Such things make them feel that their day and generation are over, even more than the white-headed little grand children, and the silver threads in the locks of the son or daughter, who was their baby once. Yet there is something beautiful in their simplicity—their utter ignorance of the marvels of city life. The dear old folks! as long as they are alive, there is always an untiring ear for our tales of joy or trial, a ready excuse for our foibles—there is always some one to whom we're still "the children." It is only when the accustomed fire-side chair is empty, and the violets growing over the gentle eyes, that we feel the bitterest pang of heart sickness that earth has to give. When the old folks are gone we are alone, though thousand friends sit round our hearthstone.

Life Illustrated.

What Does This Mean?—The Designs of France.

The London correspondent of the Philadelphia Enquirer (Republican) of the 17th inst., writes as follows:

"The French are just now building an immense fleet of steam transports, large, strong and powerful, each one capable of carrying thousands men, with horses and artillery. Forty of these are completed, and there are to be enough to carry an army of 50,000, with all its stores and material. Now, the question is, what can be the destination of this large, costly and powerful fleet of transports? They are not for continental warfare. In Europe they can be of use in transporting troops only to Italy or to England. They mean invasion somewhere. By means of them a force of fifty thousand men could be landed any day in England or Ireland, and in ten or twelve days in the United States. It may be doubted if any country ever had so formidable a means for aggressive warfare.

This is a matter worth the attention of the American Minister at the French Court.

The INFAMOUS INDEMNITY OR NO HABEAS CORPUS ACT.—The New York Express in an article upon the late revolution at Washington and the making of the President a dictator, says:

"What aggravates this is, that the *habeas corpus*, or Indemnity Act, as it is called, was jugged through the Senate this morning at 5 A. M., Mr. Pomeroy in the chair, declaring it carried, when Democratic Senators were speaking upon it. The outrage is one of those revolutionary acts which ever follow such assumptions of power. The act, therefore, is not even an act as history now stands, at the hour we write this, for it is declared 'carried,' in the Senate, without being carried, and, therefore, it has not even the form of law."

Thus it is that a law is declared carried which has never passed.

The Revolution Complete.

The New York Express reviews the doings of the late Congress, and most truthfully says:

Congress has now enacted three acts, which utterly subvert the whole form and frame of this Government.

1st. In the delegation to the President at will to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* in States not in rebellion, nor invaded.

2. The Conscription Act, which puts under his command, at will, to take anywhere, any man, and to put him under any command, out of the State he lives in.

3d. The Bank and Loan Bill, which gives him supreme command over millions and millions of money.

These acts are revolutionary, and all utterly subvert the whole frame and form of our Government. No man has any political rights or liberties under them, nor any security for anything. The Republic CEASES TO EXIST, AND IN ITS STEAD IS SUBSTITUTED A CENTRALIZED DESPOTISM, the head of which is in Washington.

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The above is from the Dubuque Times.

Yet, when its friends have stolen indiscriminately of friend and foe, come back, it alludes to them as "that eminent patriot," &c., and "that true loyalist."

The only villainy the Times denounces is that which it can not see.—Dubuque (Iowa) Herald.

HEAVY CONSERVATIVE GAINS ON THE POPULAR VOTE.—The local town and county elections are not usually of much importance, but those which have taken place throughout this State within the last two weeks are really so remarkable as to invite special notice and comment: It seems that from all parts of the State comes the one story—the Democratic mayors, councilmen and supervisors are, with here and there an exception, elected by overwhelming majorities. Even Western New York, the hotbed of extreme Republicanism in the Empire State, seems to have realized the error of its ways, and is almost as sound on the great issues of the day as New York city itself. From the evidence afforded by these local elections we feel justified in estimating that, were a State or general election to be held to-day, the Democrats could easily carry New York by one hundred thousand majority.—[New York World.]

A RECENT REPORT.—An exchange relates a good anecdote of a chap who is on board of a man-of-war. When the iron-clad was just going into action, the soldier was on his knees. An officer sternly asked him if he was afraid. "No, I was praying," was the response. "Well, what were you praying for?" continued the officer. "Praying that the enemy's bullets may be distributed the same as the prize money—principally among the officers," was the quick and ready retort.

STILL AHEAD! AND STILL AHEAD!!

BY THE STEAMER
BLUM & HECKINGER,
OF THE
GREAT WESTERN CLOTHING HOUSE!

TAKE THE PLEASURE OF INFORMING our patrons and the public generally, that we have again returned from the East, with a large and well selected Stock of

Spring and Summer Clothing,
Consisting of a thorough assortment of
CASSIMERE SUITS,
DRESS COATS,
BUSINESS COATS,
PANTS AND VESTS.

and having bought our Stock early in the season, we are enabled still to sell them at the old prices.

We call particular attention to the Stock of
CLOTHES, DOESKINS, CASSIMERE,
VESTINGS, &c., &c.

which our well known and justly celebrated Cutler, JERRY F. YOUNG, will make up to order in his usual excellent style.

We also call the attention of the public to our complete assortment of

GENT'S FURNISHING GOOD

consisting of fine SHIRTS which by the by have gained quite a celebrity with those that wear them. **TIES, SUSPENDERS, UNDER-SHIRTS, DRAWERS, GLOVES, SOCKS,** &c.

Always on hand an assortment of **TRUNKS,**
VALLIES AND CARPET BAGS.

Give us a call and judge for yourselves.

BLUM & HECKINGER,
Nov. 6, 1862-ly. Maysville, Ky.

R. C. ROSE. WM. COLVIN

ROSS & COLVIN,

HOUSE, SIGN AND ORNAMENTAL

PAINTERS,

Shop on 2nd Street, over Gurney's Meat Store,

MAYSVILLE, KENTUCKY.

Mrs. E. F. FLEMING, Proprietress.

THIS well known Hotel, has been repaired and refitted in a superior manner and is now open to the public.

The proprietors recently of Fox Springs, solicit the patronage of the traveling community. No pains will be spared to give satisfaction to the guests of the house.

GENERAL STAGE OFFICE, Mrs. E. F. FLEMING.

[June 10, 1862-ly.]

Feb. 12-6m

IF YOU WANT THE BEST

PLOW

IN THE WORLD, CALL ON

JACOBS & SON'S,

AT THE

Maysville Foundry!

LEE HOUSE!

MAYSVILLE, KY,

Corner of Front and Sutton Streets,

Mrs. A. M. TUREMAN, Proprietress

GENERAL STAGE OFFICE,

[June 10, 1862-ly.]

SOLOMAN KINSLER,

Watchmaker & Jeweler,

(Opposite the Doniphian House.)

SECOND STREET,

Congress has now enacted three acts, which utterly subvert the whole form and frame of this Government.

1st. In the delegation to the President at will to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* in States not in rebellion, nor invaded.

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The only villainy the Times denounces is that which it can not see.—Dubuque (Iowa) Herald.

NEW

WHOLESALE HOUSE

DRY GOODS

AND

NOTIONS

M. R. BURGESS & SON,

Second Street,

MAYSVILLE, KY.

WILL OPEN IN THE UPPER ROOMS

OF THE

Sensation Store!

A CASH JOBBLING HOUSE!

THEIR Stock will be kept complete in every

department of **STAPLE DRY GOODS**.

White Goods, Necessaries, Hats and Caps, Hosiery, Laces, Embroideries &c., and will be enriched by weekly receipts from the New York Auction Sales of **FRANCIS & ENGLISH DRESS GOODS** and great reductions on all our prices.

Merchants may rely on getting their

State Goods by the **PIECE** or **PACKAGE**, and their **FANCY GOODS** by the **SINGLE PAT-TERN**, at the lowest wholesale prices for **CASH**.

Particular attention will be paid to or-